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DKT

英语

八年级·下册

新目标 名师大课堂

单元同步

与人教版教材配套



单元焦点

知识链接

解题点拨

同步训练

视野拓展

上海科学普及出版社
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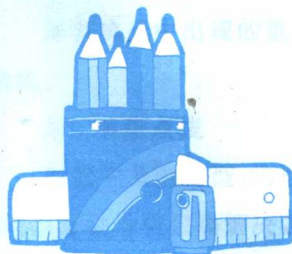


单元同步

丛书编委 马志坚 吴明华
项小静 胡毓琮
郝洪江 蒋国补
尚文梅 郑洁
陈建霞
本册主编 陈建霞

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编写说明

为了体现《新课程标准》的理念,帮助师生更好地理解教材,感受新知,拓展视野,发展能力,我们组织编写了这套《新课标名师大课堂》。本丛书具有以下三个特点:一是把名师多年来积累起来的教学方法和解题技巧,科学地贯穿到学科中;二是总结历年来中考题型的变化,深入分析近年来全国各地中考的试卷,力求使本丛书紧跟教改新动向,紧跟中考新形势;三是以名师为主编,邀请有丰富教学经验的教师组成优化的编写队伍,使得本丛书与众不同,独具特色。

本丛书取名为《新课标名师大课堂》,旨在强调把课内的学习与课外的巩固提高有机地结合起来,起到培养学生能力和提高素质的作用。通过名师的引导,使学生的学习成为主动探究、自主学习的过程。

本册供初中八年级下学期使用。其编写体例突出与单元同步,每个单元开设“单元焦点”、“知识链接”、“解题点拨”、“同步训练”、“任务型知识运用”、“视野拓展”等栏目。

一、单元焦点

1. 知识技能:列出各单元中出现的词组及句型,使学生能容易地把握重点、难点。
2. 文化背景、交际策略:提供与各单元知识相关的文化背景,使学生了解中西方文化的差异,学习地道英语。
3. 学法引导:在对各单元知识进行整体把握的基础上,列出学生在学习过程中碰到的重点、难点、考点,然后引导、提示学生如何克服,具有很强的针对性。

二、知识链接

对各单元中出现的重点、难点进行详细、深入浅出的解释,为学生自主学习奠定坚实的基础。

三、解题点拨

根据中考的题型,选取基础题、易错题、综合题等不同形式、不同风格的典型例题进行分析,帮助学生提高解决各种习题的能力,起到解疑释惑、举一反三、触类旁通的作用。



四、同步训练

每个单元或章节安排一定的训练题,题目分两个层次:A组为基础题,B组为能力提高题和创新题,主要提高学生的知识运用能力。

五、任务型知识运用

选取生活中息息相关的各类题材,让学生把课本中学到的内容在实际生活中进行运用,真正做到 learning by doing。

六、视野拓展

提供各种与单元知识相关的趣闻,朗朗上口的儿歌、谚语、绕口令等,具有很强的趣味性,既扩展和延伸知识,又可提高学生的学习兴趣。

新目标英语八年级(下册)主编陈建霞,参加编写的教师有郑建蕾、陈慧平、谢树斌、余晓霞、周柳环、蔡海瑾、季小静。

2006年1月

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

单元焦点

一、知识技能

你能熟记下列短语和句型并熟练运用吗?

1. in 100 years
2. in people's homes
3. on computers
4. fewer people
5. less pollution
6. space station
7. go skating
8. fall in love with
9. live alone
10. keep a pet
11. be able to
12. the World Cup
13. come true
14. in the future
15. hundreds of
16. over and over
17. get bored
18. Will there be less pollution?

Yes, there will. / No, there won't.

19. There will be fewer trees.
20. There will be less free time.

二、文化背景、交际策略

free time 休闲时间:

英国人的两种不同的休闲方式:

英国人素来以保守闻名。不过,他们仍旧会以有趣的方式享受生活——俱乐部和烤饼节。

俱乐部的生活开始于1650年——咖啡成为饮品的时候。俱乐部的成员都是上、下议员的头脑和一些达官贵族。

烤饼节在大斋节的第一天,通常在二月二日和三月八日间。人们认为此节日是用来纪念斋戒日里禁止使用黄油和鸡蛋类的食物。

三、学法引导

新学期的第一单元,我们要做好新旧知识的衔接。该单元主要通过时间对比复习一般过去时态、一般现在时态,巩固一般将来时态。以及对 five years ago, today, in five years 简洁回顾与展望的方式,贴近实际,激发学习兴趣。我们要注意以下几点:

1. will 构成的一般将来时态的陈述句、否定句、疑问句及回答。
2. There be 句型的一般将来时态。
3. more, less, fewer 的用法。
4. 学习一般将来时态的相关知识,学会对未来进行预测。

知识链接

1. Will people have robots? 人类将有机器人吗?
(1) 一般将来时由“will / shall + 动词原形”构成。系动词 am, is, are 的原形都是 be。



如: It will be very hot tomorrow. 明天会非常热。

Shall 适用于第一人称 I, we; will 适用于所有人称, 通常可以用 will 来代替 shall。

will, shall 均可以缩写为 'll, 如 I will = I'll; she will = she'll

一般将来时的否定句是在 will 或 shall 之后加上 not。will not 可以缩写为 won't; 而 shall not 可以缩写为 shan't。

(2) 与一般将来时连用的时间状语, 它们通常是一些表示将来时间的词或词组。

如: tomorrow (明天)

before long (不久)

the day after tomorrow (后天)

next week (下周)

soon (很快)

in the future (将来)

in three days (三天后)

some day (将来的某一天)

(3) 含一般将来时句子的疑问句: 一般疑问句只需把 will 或 shall 提到主语前面即句首, 并大写首字母就可以了。

如: Will you leave for Beijing next week? 你下个星期要去北京吗?

变成特殊疑问句的时候, 通常结构是: 特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句的语序。也就是: 疑问词 + will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他成分。如果是对主语提问, 则主语部分就不在句子中出现。

如: When will you leave for Beijing? 你什么时候去北京?

(4) There be 句型的一般将来时: There will be + 名词 + 其他成分。它的意思是“将会有……”

肯定句	There will be...
否定句	There (will not) won't be...
一般疑问句 回答	Will there be...? Yes, there will. / No, there won't.
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词 + will there be...?

如: ① There will be 2500 students in our school next year. 明年, 我们学校将会有 2500 名学生。

② There won't be any people here next year. 明年, 这里将不会有任何人了。

③ Will there be fewer trees in the future? 将来, 这里的树会更少吗?

2. Will people use money in 100 years? 100 年后人们会用钱吗?

in 后接表示“一段时间”的短语时, 常用在将来时中, 意为“在……(一段时间)之后/之内”。

如: ① I will be back in a week. 我将在一个星期后回来。

② Will you come back here in half an hour? 你在半小时后会回到这儿来吗?

3. There will be fewer trees. 将有更少的树。

There will be less pollution. 将有更少的污染。

There will be more cars. 将有更多的车。

形容词 more, fewer 和 less 的用法。

(1) more 的意思是“更多的”, 它是 many 和 much 的比较级, 它可以用来修饰可数名词的复数或者不可数名词。

(2) fewer 意思是“更少的”, 它是 few 的比较级, 它只能用来修饰可数名词的复数。

(3) less 意思也是“更少的”, 它是 little 的比较级, 它只能用来修饰不可数名词。

如: more pollution 更多的污染

fewer apples 更少的苹果

fewer people 更少的人

less money 更少的钱

4. I might even keep a pet parrot. 我甚至可能养一只宠物鹦鹉。

情态动词 might 可以表示允许或请求,也可以表示没有把握的推测,通常可以译为“可能、可以”。

如: It might be difficult for them to talk. 对他们而言,交谈似乎很困难。

5. There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有很多著名的预言并没有实现。

这是一个复合句,在名词 predictions 之后接的是个定语从句,that 指的就是 predictions. 这一部分相当于 the famous predictions never came true.

(1) come true 指(梦想等)实现,成为现实。

如: Her dream being a teacher came true at last. 她当老师的梦想终于实现了。

(2) 由 come 构成的常见短语有:

come at 攻击;袭击	come to 到达;来到
come down 下来;降低	come back 返回;回来
come in 进来;进入	come near 走近;靠近
come up 上升;升起来	come round 过来
come out 出来;(花等)开放	
come into 进入;进入……状态	

6. No one would want to see actors talk. 没有人要看演员们谈话。

在短语 see sb. do sth. “看到某人做某事”中,do 前面必须省掉“to”。有相同用法的动词还有: make 使、let 让、hear 听、feel 感觉、watch 看、notice 注意等。

如: ① Let each man decide for himself. 让每个人自己决定吧。

② Watch him work, and then do it yourself. 先看他干活,然后你再自己干。

7. They agree it may take hundreds of years. 他们同意它可能要花几百年的时间。

hundred, thousand, million 等数词当表示具体数字时无 s 和 of, 应说 five hundred, three thousand 或 six million 等,而表示不明确数字时则说: hundreds of 数百计; thousands of 数千计,成千上万; millions of 数百万。但同学们在使用时常会出错,如: two hundreds, five thousands of 等。

如: ① We learned about one hundred words. 我们学了大约一百个单词。

② The Great Wall is over two thousand years old. 长城有两千多年的历史。

③ We planted millions of trees last year. 去年,我们种了数百万棵树。

④ Many thousands of workers are holding a sports meeting. 成千上万的工人正在举行运动会。

8. People in the future have their own robots. 将来人们有自己的机器人。

in the future 意为“将来,一段时间之后的事”; in future 意为“今后”,可解释为 from now on, 如: The little boy didn't know what he would do in the future, but he did know that he wouldn't talk with Bob in future because they had just had a big fight. 小男孩儿不知道将来要做什么,但他的确知道他今后不会再和 Bob 说话了,因为他们刚打了一架。



解题点拨

【例】 There _____ an exam tomorrow morning.

A. is going to

B. is going to be



C. is going to have D. is going

【解析】 There be 句型的将来时,不能用 have,因为 there be=have。所以该题的答案为 B。



同步训练

A 组

一、单词拼写

- The students will have _____ (更少的) homework to do.
- I _____ (爱上了) the big city of Shanghai as soon as I got there last year.
- You are _____ (可以) dress casually at home.
- I want to fly a _____ (火箭) to the moon.
— Are you kidding?
- Do you have a little _____ (空闲时间)?

二、用所给词的正确形式填空

- There are many new _____ (build) in our city.
- We can do the work with _____ (little) money and _____ (few) people than they can.
- Maybe he wants to go _____ (skate).
- Tom will _____ (finish) the work tomorrow.
- There are two _____ (hundred) people on the ground.

三、完成句子,请根据所给的汉语完成英文句子,每空限填一词

- 目前他在上大学。但两年后他将成为医生。

Today he is in _____, but _____ two years he will be a doctor.

- 她说她将生活在太空站。

She says that she'll live _____ a _____ station.

- 有一天人们将飞到月亮上。

One day people will _____ the moon.

- 人们在将来都有他们自己的机器人。

People _____ the _____ have their own robots.

- 我不想独自一人生活。

I don't like _____.

四、单项选择

- He has more money, but he has _____ friends.
A. more B. less
C. fewer D. a few
- No one will want to see actors _____.
A. talk B. talking
C. to talk D. talked
- I _____ a bus to school every day last year.
A. taked B. take
C. will take D. took
- There are about five _____ young trees on the hill.
A. hundred B. hundreds
C. hundred of D. hundreds of
- How many players _____ in a football team?
A. there are B. are there
C. there will be D. will there
- This robot doesn't work. There must be _____ with it.
A. wrong something B. something wrong

- C. wrong anything D. anything wrong
7. There _____ a football game this evening.
A. will have B. will be
C. is going to have D. is going to is
8. I will be a teacher _____.
A. after ten years B. in five years
C. five years ago D. for ten years
9. Most people will _____ 100 years old.
A. live to be B. live
C. live to D. be live
10. There are many different _____ pets.
A. kinds B. kind of
C. kinds of D. kind

B 组

一、完型填空

A new library 1 in the school. It is a very big library. Some robots 2 there as library assistants. The robot can help you find the right books and do 3 things. But you must say "Please" when you ask for something and "Thank you" when you 4 something.

Li Ming wants to borrow a book 5 the new library. He comes to the library with Zhang Hua. They see a robot standing there.

Li: Hey, give me the book Little Tom, ... why, the robot doesn't work. There must be something wrong 6 it.

Zhang: No, nothing wrong. When you borrow a book, you must 7 "Please".

Li: Will you please give me the book Little Tom, Mr Robot?

Zhang: Look! The robot is bringing you the book. 8 it, Li Ming.

Li: What's wrong with the robot? It won't

let me 9 the book.

Zhang: You must say "Thank you."

Li: Oh, thank you very much, Mr Robot.

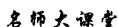
The robot smiles and 10 the book to Li Ming.

- () 1. A. is opening B. open
C. opens
- () 2. A. work B. are working
C. are work
- () 3. A. the other B. other
C. another
- () 4. A. get B. are get
C. are getting
- () 5. A. at B. in
C. from
- () 6. A. with B. for
C. on
- () 7. A. talk B. say
C. speak
- () 8. A. Bring B. Takes
C. Take
- () 9. A. to have B. have
C. having
- () 10. A. gives B. return
C. gets

二、阅读理解

Life in the 21st century will be different from life in the 20th century (世纪), because many changes will take place in the new century, but what will the change be?

The population is growing fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live longer than before. Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every family. And computer studies will be one of the important subjects in



People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century, and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and travelling. Travelling will be much cheaper and easier. And many more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day, instead they eat more vegetables and fruit. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

1. People may not have as much _____ as they did in the 20th century.
A. fruit B. milk
C. bread D. meat
2. In the 21st century people don't have to _____.
A. travel B. work fast
C. work long hours D. eat meat
3. traveling will be _____ then.
A. less interesting
B. more difficult
C. more expensive
D. much cheaper and easier
4. In the 21st century there will be _____.
A. more cows and sheep
B. more people
C. fewer people
D. less buildings and houses

5. Every family will have at least one _____ in the 21st century.

- A. computer B. TV set
C. VCD D. robot

三、书面表达

根据下面所提供的信息写出 Sally 的成长经历, 并就她以后的情况加以扩展。(文章开头已给出)

When	What
Five years ago	a pupil, like, read, to people
Today	study, a middle school, be good at, write
In five years	go to college, reporter, meet interesting people

Sally lives in Hong Kong. She is lovely and outgoing



任务型知识运用

随着科技的进步,出现很多新新名词,你能把他们对症下药吗?

刻录机	junk email; spam
电子辞典	floppy disk
来电显示	CD writer
垃圾邮件	go online; surf the net
克隆人	electronic dictionary
软盘	caller ID
上网	human cloning



视野拓展

身边“card”知多少

birthday card	生日卡
---------------	-----

Christmas card

New-Year card

post card

identity card

credit card

guest card

preferential card

expense card

get-well card

record card

score card

playing cards

bank cards

membership card

intelligence card(IC)

entry card

phone card

student's card

visiting card

圣诞卡

贺年卡

明信片

身份证

信用卡

贵宾卡

优惠卡

消费卡

慰问卡

记录卡

记分卡

扑克牌

信用卡

会员卡

IC 智能卡

入境卡

电话卡

学生证

名片



Unit 2 What should I do?

单元焦点

一、知识技能

你能熟记下列短语和句型并熟练运用吗?

1. keep out
2. play his CDs too loud
3. argue with sb.
4. call him up
5. out of style
6. give him a ticket to a ball game
7. on the phone
8. pay for
9. ask for
10. write sb. a letter
11. borrow... from
12. get a part-time job
13. the same as
14. in style
15. find out
16. get on well
17. have a fight with
18. as much as possible
19. all kinds of
20. on the one hand
21. on the other hand
22. What should I do?
23. What's wrong?

24. Maybe he should say he's sorry.

25. You could write him a letter.

二、文化背景、交际策略

关于英美人的家庭关系:

英美人的独立(independent)意识很强。家庭中孩子成年(grow up)后,都能自力更生,不依赖(rely on)父母生活,也不依赖父母找工作。

美国前总统里根的儿子也曾失业(out of work),并排队领取救济金(relief payment)过日子。这并不是说家庭中毫无温情,只是他们认为依赖他人是一种羞耻(shame),一切都要靠自己的努力去争取。

三、学法引导

1. 谈论在学校和家庭中遇到的种种麻烦和问题。
2. 为他人找到合理的解决办法,提出相应的建议。
3. 为自己的问题找到解决办法。



知识链接

1. What should I do? 我应该做什么呢?

(1) should 是情态动词,它的基本用法是必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,意为“应该……”。should(应当,应该)用于所有人称,表示劝告或建议。

如: ① You should wait a little more. 你应该再多等一会儿。

② You should lie down and have a rest. 你应

该躺下,休息一下。

(2) 在这个单元中我们还学到用“could”表示建议,这时 could 不是 can 的过去式,而表示比 should 更加委婉的建议。

如: You should/could borrow some money from your brother. 你可以向你兄弟借点钱。

2. I don't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。
enough: adj. 充足的、充分的,在句子中可作定语修饰名词,也可作表语。

如: ① Do you have enough time? 你有足够的时间吗?

② Six pieces of paper will be enough. 六张纸够了。

3. I argued with my best friend. 我与我最好的朋友吵架了。

argue with sb. 意为“与……争吵,争论”

如: He often argues with his classmates. 他总是和同学吵架。

4. My clothes are out of style. 我的衣服过时了。
be out of style / fashion 表示“过时”“不合乎时尚”

反义词是“be in fashion”表示“合乎时尚”

如: ① He is always in fashion. 他总是合乎时尚。

② The sofa is out of style, and I don't like it. 这沙发过时了,我不喜欢它。

5. Maybe you should call him up. 也许你应该打电话给他。

(1) maybe 是副词,用来表示推测,译为“也许,或许,大概”。

如: ① Maybe you are right. 也许你是对的。

② Maybe they will go out for a walk. 也许他们外出散步了。

maybe 不同于 may be. maybe 是一个词,是副词。may be 是情态动词, may 加上动词原形

be, 意为“或许”,后接形容词、名词、代词等。

如: ① It may be true. 它可能是对的。

② He may be the man we are looking for. 他可能是我们要找的人。

(2) call sb. up 打电话给某人

如: I called up Zhang Hong at eight o'clock. 我在8点钟的时候给张红打了电话。

原句中 him 为代词,所以放在 call 和 up 之间,不能说成 call up him。

如: ① I'll call her up this afternoon. 我今天下午将打电话给她。

② Could you ask him to call me, please? 你能叫他打电话给我吗?(在这个句子中,省略 up。)

6. I don't want to surprise him. 我不想使他惊讶。
在这句话中 surprise 是个行为动词,可以说成“surprise sb.”,表示“使……惊讶”。

如: The news surprises us greatly. 这消息使我们很惊讶。

surprised adj. 惊讶的

surprising adj. 令人惊讶的

如: ① I'm surprised to hear the news. 我很惊讶听到这个消息。

② It's a surprising gift, and I love it. 这是个令人惊讶的礼物,我很喜欢。

7. No, he doesn't have any money, either. 不,他也没有钱。

either 的用法:

(1) 用作副词,用在否定句或否定词组后加强语气,表示“也”,“而且”。

如: He doesn't like singing, and he doesn't like dancing, either. 他不喜欢唱歌也不喜欢跳舞。

(2) either 用作代词时,常表示“两者之中任何一个”,常与短语连用或用作宾语。

如: ① Either of them will agree with you. 他



们有一个人同意你。

② I don't like either of the books. 我不喜欢这两本书中的任何一本。

(3) 和 either 同义的是 too 和 also, 应注意他们的区别: too 常用在肯定句中, 可以放在句中, 但一般放在句末; also 也用在肯定句中, 但 also 常放在靠近动词的位置。

如: ① He didn't come, his brother didn't either. 他没来, 他的兄弟也没来。

② I'll go to the film, too. 我也要去看电影。

③ I, too, will help him. 我也会帮助他。

④ You are also wrong. 你也错了。

⑤ There is also a film about Lei Feng. 也有一部关于雷锋的电影。

8. She's really very nice, and we get on well, but she always borrows my things. 她真的非常好, 我们相处得很好, 但是她老是借我的东西。
get on well 相处得很好; get on 在这里意为“相处”, well 是副词。

get on with... 意为“与……相处”

get on well with... 意为“与……相处得很好”

如: ① — How do you get on with the new-comer? 你们和新来的人相处的怎么样?

— We get on very well. 我们相处得很好。

② — How do you get on with your subjects? 你的学习怎么样?

— Not too bad. 不错。

9. I need to get some money to pay for summer camp. 我需要一些钱支付夏令营。

(1) need 是个情态动词, 也可以是行为动词。

当它是情态动词时, 后边直接加行为动词, 表示“需要”, 但 need 作情态动词时一般不用于肯定句。它一般用于否定句和疑问句中, 如: ① You need not meet him. 你不必见他。

② Need I repeat it? 我有必要重复它吗?

对上一句的简略回答为: Yes, you need. / No, you needn't.

此外情态动词 must 提问时, 否定回答时为 No, ... needn't.

如: — Must he finish the homework now? 他必须完成作业吗?

— Yes, he must. / No, he needn't. 是的, 他必须完成。/ 不, 不必要一定完成。

当 need 作行为动词时, 同其他行为动词一样对待, need 后加不定式为“need to do”。

如: He needs to write many words. 他必须写很多字。

变为疑问句时, 不能像它作情态动词时直接提前, 而要加助动词 do/ does/ did 等。

如: Does he need to write many words? 他需要写许多字吗?

肯定回答: Yes, he does. 否定回答: No, he doesn't.

(2) (sb.) pay (money) for sth. 为……而付款

(sb.) spend (money) on sth 在……上花多少钱

(sth.) cost sb. (money) 什么东西值多少钱

这三个短语都是表示付款。但 pay, spend 指的是“人”, 主语为人, 而 cost 指的是“物”, 主语为物。

如: 他昨天花 10 元买了一本书。用以上三个短语分别为:

① He paid 10 yuan for the book yesterday.

② He spent 10 yuan on the book yesterday.

③ The book cost him 10 yuan yesterday.

10. The tired children don't get home until 7pm. 劳累的孩子们直到晚上 7 点才能回家。

这是一个由 not... until 引导的时间状语从句的主从复合句, not... until 意为“直到……才……”。

如: ① I can't do that until you come back.

在你回来之前,我不会干那件事。

② I can't come until tomorrow. 我得明天才回来。

当主句中的动词是个延续性的动词时,主句中用肯定形式。

如: ① I'll wait until he arrives and then I'll leave. 我要等他来以后再离开。

② Let's wait until the rain stops. 咱们等雨停吧。



解题点拨

【例】 — Your MP3 is so nice. How much is it?

— It _____ me ¥500.

- A. bought B. pay
C. spent D. cost

(2005 浙江省初中毕业生学业考试试题)

【解析】 此题考查 pay, spend, cost 几个词的用法。pay, spend 指的是“人”,主语为人,而 cost 指的是“物”,主语为物。It 为物 MP3, 故答案为 D。



同步训练

A 组

一、单词拼写

1. — What's _____ (毛病)?
— I can't find my key.
2. All students go to visit the Great Wall _____ (除了) Sam.
3. He thinks his coat is out of _____ (风格), so he decides to buy a new one.
4. Helen doesn't want to help him, _____ (也).
5. My sister didn't pass the exam, so she is very _____ (沮丧).

二、完成句子

1. 前天她和她最好的朋友吵架了。
She _____ her best friend the day before yesterday.
2. 也许你能加入一个俱乐部。
_____ you could join a _____.
3. 需要一些钱给我父母买礼物。
I need some money to _____ gifts _____ my parents.
4. 我认为你应该找个业余工作。
I think you _____ a part-time job.
5. 我们应该与人和睦相处。
We should get on _____ others.

三、补全对话

- A: You look unhappy. What's 1 ?
B: Oh... My clothes are out of 2. I don't look cool.
- A: Maybe you 3 buy some new clothes.
B: Yes. But I don't have enough money.
- A: You could find a 4 job in the evenings.
B: I can't. My mother wants me to stay at home every night. I 5 with them about it.
- A: You shouldn't argue with them. You should talk about your problem.
B: OK. That's a good idea. Thank you.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

四、单项选择

1. Maybe you should _____.
A. call in her B. call up her
C. call her in D. call her up
2. You don't like the picture. I don't like it, _____.